

Bonnie handmade herself and then hung onto pegs. Families would then pick up their mail while the traditions of past generations stayed intact.

For the 30 years prior to her appointment as postmaster, Bonnie's mother-in-law held the position. Her daughter also continues the family tradition, for she was named postmaster for 2004 in Alamo, NV. Bonnie also has served the National Association of Postmasters of the U.S., NAPUS, as State president, on its State council, and representing Nevada in Washington, DC.

On December 1, 2006, Bonnie retired from her position as postmaster and, with her, lay to rest the traditions of Hiko's community. What she will miss the most is the customer interaction and personalized service. Now that she is retired, she plans on nurturing her garden and traveling with her husband of 49 years. Bonnie also plans on spending more time with her 4 children, 18 grandchildren, and 8 great-grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, it is with great honor that I recognize the gracious efforts of Mrs. Bonnie Schofield. Her diligence and dedication are those to be admired. I wish her luck with all her future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR MANUEL DIAZ

HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 6, 2007

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Madam Speaker, I congratulate Mayor Manuel Diaz of Miami for receiving the "Outstanding American by Choice" award on January 24, 2007 at the White House.

The "Outstanding American by Choice" award recognizes the achievements of naturalized U.S. citizens who, through civic participation, professional achievement and responsible citizenship, have demonstrated their commitment to this country and to common civic values. The award is given to citizens who have made significant contributions to their community and to this country.

Mayor Diaz was born on November 5, 1954 in Havana, Cuba and immigrated to the United States with his mother, Elisa, in 1961. He grew up in Miami's Little Havana neighborhood and attended Belen Jesuit Prep School, Miami-Dade College, Florida International University and the University of Miami's School of Law.

Mayor Diaz was elected as mayor of the city of Miami in 2001 and re-elected to a second term in 2005. He has led the effort to reform Miami city government, improve public schools, and bring increased investment and business opportunities to Miami. Vanity Fair magazine has honored Mayor Diaz, calling him one of North America's leading environmentally conscious mayors. In recognition of his accomplishments, Mayor Diaz was honored by his fellow mayors and elected chair of the Advisory Board of the United States Conference of Mayors in 2006.

Mayor Diaz's achievements should make all Americans proud that, in this Nation of immigrants, success in life is attainable through hard work and the desire to achieve great dreams.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION REGARDING 9/11 HEALTH ISSUES

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 6, 2007

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, as a next step in the long fight to ensure that the heroes of 9/11 get the medical monitoring and treatment they need and deserve, today with my colleague Rep. VITO FOSSELLA, I am introducing a resolution urging the Administration to prepare a comprehensive plan to medically monitor all individuals—responders, residents, area workers and school children—who were exposed to the toxins of Ground Zero on 9/11 and to treat all those who are sick as a result.

A peer-reviewed study released last year by the World Trade Center Medical Monitoring Program found that 70 percent of 9/11 responders have suffered from respiratory ailments and 60 percent are still sick. Among those screened, 40 percent do not have health insurance. A study previously published by the New York City Fire Department documented a 12-year lung capacity loss, on average, among New York City firefighters who responded to the World Trade Center.

Despite these well-documented illnesses and lack of medical insurance, only a fraction of 9/11 responders, area residents, workers and school children are being medically monitored. Far fewer are receiving the treatment they need. Even worse, the first federal funding for treatment of responders, which was distributed in October 2006, is projected to run out sometime this summer—just months after the treatment program began.

I am pleased that the Administration has, for the first time ever, included funding in the FY2008 budget for health treatment for sick and injured 9/11 first responders. However, the \$25 million included will cover just a small fraction of the cost of monitoring and treating the thousands exposed to the toxins of Ground Zero. I am also pleased that the Administration has finally said that HHS will be producing an estimate for the health needs of first responders—but only first responders. Quite simply, a plan that takes into account only first responders is not sufficient. The hundreds of thousands of area residents, workers, school children and federal employees who are in need of monitoring and treatment deserve to be included in any plan put forth by HHS.

I am hopeful that Congress will be taking direct action in the coming weeks and months to fund current treatment and monitoring programs as well as expand those programs to include all affected residents, school children, area workers and rescue workers who came to New York from across the country after 9/11. As we work together toward bolder action, I believe this resolution urging the Department of Health and Human Services to develop a comprehensive plan is an important first step in focusing the Administration's attention on the health needs of all the heroes of 9/11.

HONORING THE CITY OF PIEDMONT

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 6, 2007

Mrs. LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the City of Piedmont on the occasion of its Centennial Celebration.

Prior to its incorporation as a city in 1907, Piedmont was comprised of lands owned by individuals such as Don Luis Peralta, Walter Blair and James Gamble. During the late 1800s, Mr. Blair bought 600 acres of land from the Peraltas. He built a dairy on Highland Avenue, a quarry, a hotel and an amusement park known as Blair Park.

In 1877 James Gamble, the president of Western Union Telegraph, bought 350 acres from Mr. Blair. He built a house on Hillside Avenue and planned to sell the rest of the land so others could build houses as well. He called his business the Piedmont Land Company, which he felt was appropriate for the new community due to the fact that Piedmont means "foot of the mountain" in Italian.

In the 1880s there were only seven houses where the City of Piedmont is now. During the same time Piedmont had its first and only factory, the Ladies Silk Culture Society. Over 100 women worked spinning thread from the cocoons of silk worms that grew on the mulberry trees, but ultimately there weren't enough trees and the factory closed in 1895.

While major landowners were building large houses in the middle of Piedmont during the early 20th century, many artists and writers lived in smaller houses they built themselves on Scenic Avenue. Jack London, Xavier Martinez and George Sterling all lived in the hills of Piedmont during the early 1900s.

On April 18, 1906, the infamous San Francisco earthquake rocked the Bay Area, sending thousands of city residents across the Bay into the surrounding communities. Many of those who fled the destruction in San Francisco at that time came to Oakland, Berkeley and Piedmont, which grew 10 times larger in one year as a result.

On January 7, 1907, Hugh Craig and James Ballentine filed papers with the State of California to incorporate the City of Piedmont. An election was held on January 26, 1907 and 118 men who owned land in Piedmont voted to become a city. Some residents were displeased with this result, however, and another election was held in September of the same year; the result held and Piedmont became a city by a mere 10 votes. Vamey Gaskill became the first mayor of Piedmont, but only served for three months. In May of 1907 Hugh Craig became the second mayor of the city and is considered by many to be the "father" of Piedmont. Piedmont City Hall was built in 1908.

Over the past century, the City of Piedmont has developed a governmental organization that provides its citizens with an exceptionally high level of municipal and educational services by partnering an exceptional staff with a tradition of generous community volunteerism. The residents of Piedmont have a history of service and leadership that extends from local to international endeavors. Their work contributes immeasurably to the quality of life here in

California's 9th Congressional District and beyond, and it is my pleasure to extend my heartfelt congratulations to all of Piedmont's residents on the occasion of its Centennial Celebration.

FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2007

SPEECH OF

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 2007

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this continuing resolution and want to thank the Chairman, Mr. OBEY, for his leadership and that of his staff. Indeed, in the last few weeks alone, I think we have seen more leadership and more courage than we saw at any time in the last 6 years. You made hard choices—unpopular choices. But you took the first steps toward restoring fiscal discipline and order to a process that for too long had been broken.

And so, Mr. OBEY, I want to thank you—for reminding us that our first obligation is not to the special interests, but to the American people. To the business of governing responsibly. I am honored to call you my Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is only being considered for one reason and one reason alone—and that is because when the Republican majority left town last year they did so without passing a single domestic appropriations bill. No funding for health care. No funding for our veterans or our seniors. That is what the taxpayers' hard-earned dollars got them last year—nothing.

And so, I would say to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle—you had your chance to make this an open, transparent, functioning process. You had your opportunity to crack down on earmarks and special interests. You had that opportunity last year—for the last 6 years. And you squandered it and left a mess.

This bill is but the first few steps Democrats are taking toward cleaning up the mess left by the previous majority. It is by no means a perfect process. We are under no illusions. But by suspending this institution's broken earmark process, we have an opportunity to look toward next year with some optimism. Indeed, we used this opportunity to strengthen our capacity to respond to the needs of the public and restore funding to a few key priorities that had for too long been neglected by the previous majority.

This is true in area after area—first and foremost, with respect to our troops. Under this bill, men and women wounded in action in Iraq and Afghanistan will receive the health care they need, as will 325,000 additional veterans. We have restored some funding for Head Start and early childhood education, for special education and for Pell Grants which will help 5.3 million students pay for college. And by providing an additional \$125 million for the President's underfunded, undermanned No Child Left Behind program, we can begin to help 6,700 underachieving schools turn around. So, too, are we restoring funding to the National Institutes of Health, which the previous majority cut for the first time in 36 years. This bill supports an additional 500 research project grants, 1,500 first-time inves-

tigators, and expands funding for high risk and high impact research—the future of medicine.

As the chair of the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee, I am pleased we were able to hold the line on rural development programs which provide assistance for rural utilities systems, business development, community facilities and housing—programs that otherwise would have seen draconian cuts under the President's FY07 request. We provide \$65 million to help us counter the avian flu threat. And having been alarmed by breakdowns in our food safety and drug safety processes these last few years—from Vioxx to spinach—I am pleased we were able to provide some increases in this bill to help us begin to restore public confidence in these areas—at the USDA and FDA.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, with this bill, we are sending the same message to the American people about their Congress. And so, I want to again commend my friend and chairman, Mr. OBEY, for doing remarkable work under the most difficult circumstances imaginable. It is time to put the public interest before the special interests. And with this bill, we take the first steps necessary to doing that. It is about time.

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 808, ESTABLISHING THE DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND NONVIOLENCE

HON. MAZIE K. HIRONO

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 6, 2007

Ms. HIRONO. Madam Speaker, I strongly support H.R. 808, establishing the Department of Peace and Nonviolence.

At a time when we are spending hundreds of billions of dollars on the war in Iraq, which the majority of the American public no longer supports, there is a growing call for a diplomatic and political, in other words, a peaceful resolution to this conflict.

The establishment of the Department of Peace and Nonviolence, with its emphasis on education and dispute resolution through peaceful means, sends a clear message to our citizens and to the rest of the world that our country recognizes and values the peaceful resolution of conflicts and differences and that these methods should be emphasized to resolve conflicts at both the individual and national levels.

The Department of Peace is not a new idea. My esteemed and highly respected predecessor from the State of Hawaii, first Representative and then Senator Spark M. Matsunaga, proposed a similar institution 30 years ago as the Vietnam war waged on. After three decades of unresolved conflicts, worsening international relations, and seemingly endless wars around the world, the time has come to bring this great idea to life.

I fully support H.R. 808.

TRIBUTE TO GRACE CARTER DAWKINS

HON. PHIL GINGREY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 6, 2007

Mr. GINGREY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Grace Carter Dawkins, a native of Greenville, GA. Mrs. Dawkins recently passed away, leaving behind a long legacy of compassion and spirited involvement in her community.

Mrs. Dawkins had a big heart and a willingness to help others. As a teacher in Newnan and Atlanta, she not only taught home economics and served as a class sponsor, but she helped sew prom dresses for the students and cooked up delicious meals for class banquets.

Grace was also deeply involved with her church, Brinson Chapel, where she lent her passion for service to the church's missionary, senior, and community outreach programs.

Madam Speaker, I've had the honor to experience Grace's generous personality firsthand, and I know her loving acts of kindness will be felt in Greenville for many years to come.

I also know Grace's husband, Robert, her sister, Gloria Carter Morris, and her three brothers, Rufus, Earnest, and Willie Carter, will keep her memory strong.

Madam Speaker, I ask that you join me in honoring the compassion, charity, and joy of Grace Carter Dawkins's life.

HONORING MRS. DAWN GASIOR OF ST. SYMPHOROSA SCHOOL

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 6, 2007

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding educator in my district, Mrs. Dawn Gasior. For 27 years, Mrs. Gasior has tirelessly served her students and the entire St. Symphorosa Parish community. As a result of her dedicated and enthusiastic efforts, she was recently nominated for the Archdiocese of Chicago's "Heart of the School" Award.

A long-time Clearing resident and student at St. Symphorosa from 1963 to 1971, Mrs. Gasior returned to the school in 1980 to establish a Kindergarten program and began teaching the second grade in 1984. Mrs. Gasior still teaches the second grade today and especially enjoys teaching the Sacraments. She not only provides valuable insight and moral guidance in the classroom, but also offers support to the parish through her work as a Eucharistic Minister.

The Archdiocese of Chicago's "Heart of the School" Award annually recognizes 14 teachers for their outstanding, unique, and innovative accomplishments. This year, the Archdiocese is acknowledging Mrs. Gasior in the area of Catholic School Identity and Mission for her work in the design and implementation of effective catechetical approaches in the curriculum and for her commitment to promoting peace and justice. Mrs. Gasior's nomination is a tribute to her work and a reflection of the